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Soviet-Occupied Territories in		
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REMARKS		
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I - Soviet Forces1. Over-all situation in the Soviet-occupied countries of Europe

a. The picture of the over-all situation of the Soviet Army forces in the Soviet-occupied countries in Europe, as given in the last consolidated report,* was confirmed

no new divisions were shifted to any of the Soviet-occupied countries.

b. It can be inferred from the general situation that the Soviet fall maneuvers ended in late October 1949.

c. It is not known whether the Soviet divisions still concentrated along the northern border of Yugoslavia conducted large-scale maneuvers in October 1949.

2. Soviet Zone of Germanya. General

(1) The information obtained previously determined over-all OB situation of the Soviet occupation forces in the Soviet Zone of Germany up to late October 1949.

(2) More than 35 independent units were either confirmed or identified by precise data contained in reports received up to 5 November 1949 (see para 2,b).

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b. OB highlights

(1) The following independent units of the Group of Occupation Forces Germany (GOFG), reported [redacted] were confirmed [redacted]

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(a) GHQ units of the GOFG:

56th Motor Trans Regt, [redacted] in KRAMPNITZ until 29 August 1949
 367th Gds SP Arty Regt [redacted] in RATHENOW until 16 August 1949

(b) Eighth Gds Army

Hq 38th AT Brig, [redacted] in ALTENBURG until 1 September 1949
 Hq 39th Gds Mtz Rifle Div, [redacted] in RUDOLSTADT until 23 September 1949
 112th Gds Mtz Rifle Regt, [redacted] in HAUEN until 13 September 1949
 Hq 20th Gds Mecz Div, [redacted] in JENA until 15 September 1949
 67th Gds Mecz Regt, [redacted] in ZEITZ until 31 August 1949
 172d Gds Arty Regt, [redacted] in JENA until 7 September 1949
 Hq 57th Gds Mtz Rifle Div, [redacted] in NAUMBURG until 10 September 1949
 Hq 21st Gds Mecz Div, [redacted] in HALLE until 8 September 1949.

(c) Third Shock Army

Army Hq in MAGDEBURG until 6 August 1949
 Hq 94th Gds Mtz Rifle Div, [redacted] in SCHWERIN, until mid-September 1949
 283rd Gds Mtz Rifle Regt, [redacted] in RATHENOW until mid-September 1949
 286th Gds Mtz Rifle Regt, [redacted] in SCHWERIN until early October 1949
 288th Gds Mtz Rifle Regt, [redacted] in WISMAR until 30 September 1949
 136th Gun Arty Regt, [redacted] in SCHWERIN until mid-September 1949
 115th How Arty Regt, [redacted] in SCHWERIN until 16 August 1949
 Hq 207th Mtz Rifle Div, [redacted] in STENDAL until 2 September 1949
 Hq 18th Mecz Div, [redacted] in PARCHIM until 29 August 1949
 Hq 19th Gds Mecz Div, [redacted] in WUENSDORF until 2 October 1949.

(d) First Gds Mecz Army

1st Gds Tank Regt, [redacted] in BORNA-BRANDIS until 15 September 1949
 64th Gds Hv Tank Regt, [redacted] in LEISNIG until 15 September 1949
 20th Gds Mecz Regt, [redacted] in WURZEN until 19 September 1949
 Hq 9th Tank Div, [redacted] in RIESSA until 16 September 1949
 95th Tank Regt, [redacted] in REISSEN until 15 September 1949.

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(e) Second Gds Mecz Army

25X1 1643rd AT Arty Regt, [redacted] in NEUSTRELLITZ until 3 August 1949
 65th Gds Tank Regt, [redacted] in ALTSTRELLITZ until 2 September 1949
 Hq 1st Mecz Div, [redacted] in DOEBERITZ-KRAMPNITZ until 23 August 1949

(f) Third Gds Mecz Army (Cadre)

25X1 Hq 14th Gds Mecz Div (Cadre), [redacted] in JUETERBOG until early October 1949
 48th Gds Mecz Regt (Cadre), [redacted] in JUETERBOG until early October 1949
 49th Gds Mecz Regt (Cadre), [redacted] in JUETERBOG until early October 1949

25X1 (g) Fourth Gds Mecz Army (Cadre)

Hq 7th Gds Mecz Div (Cadre), [redacted] in FUERSTENWALDE, until 23 August 1949
 Hq 25th Tank Div (Cadre), [redacted] in ORANIENBURG until 19 August 1949.

(2) The following valuable information was secured:

(a) The AAA division of the Second Gds Mecz Army, which moved from the PRENZLAU area to the SCHOENWALDE - BOETZOW - VELTEN area in the Spring of 1949, was identified as the 31st AAA Div [redacted]

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(b) The ? No AAA Div of the GDFG was transferred from the FUERSTENWALDE - FRANKFURT/Oder area to the CHERNITZ-AUE area in September 1949 and confirmed there up to early October 1949.

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(3) After the creation of the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Control Commission with the German Democratic Republic succeeded the SMA. The Control Commission is headed by Genarmy CHULIKOV, CinC of Soviet Occupation Forces Germany, whose deputies are SEMICHASTNOV and SEMONOV. The Soviet Union is officially represented in the German Democratic Republic by Ambassador PUSHKIN.

c. Maneuvers

(1) Available reports, which are still being evaluated, indicate the situation in the Soviet Zone of Germany as:

(a) The mass of the Soviet Army units were still at troop training grounds up to late September 1949, where most units had been engaged in training and small-scale maneuvers throughout the Summer of 1949. Some of the units started returning to their military posts in late September 1949.

(b) Large-scale maneuvers of combined-arms units were presumably held in all army areas during the first days of October 1949, with component units of more than one division participating.

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These maneuvers can be interpreted as maneuvers at army or corps level (as they were conducted in Thuringia, the JUTERBOG-LUCKENWALDE area, the KOENIGSBRUECK area and the TEMPLIN area) and as final maneuvers completing the summer training of individual divisions (as they were held in the HAVELBERG area and the WITTSTOCK area).

(c) It is believed that, in early November 1949, most military posts were occupied by troops who were already stationed there in the Spring of 1949, as most units engaged in maneuvers may have returned to their military posts after mid-October 1949.

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(aa) EISENACH area: 10,000 to 15,000 troops (of tank, artillery and engineer units of the XXIX Gds Mtz Rifle Corps) were still located there up to late September 1949. Most of the troops started leaving for their military posts in mid-October 1949 (apparently at the end of the maneuvers).

(bb) Letzling Heath: Units (also those of the ? No AAA Div of the Fourth Gds Mecz Army (Cadre)) left at an increased rate in the first half of October 1949.

(cc) Area south of WITTENBERG and HAVELBERG areas: Large-scale maneuvers on the Elbe River were conducted by units of all branches of service in late September and early October 1949, with Hq units of the Third Shock Army, component units of both the 18th Mecz Div and the 94th Gds Mtz Rifle Div and Soviet Air Force units participating.

(dd) WITTSTOCK-GLOVERN area: Maneuvers of the 18th Mecz Div were held there in mid-October 1949.

(ee) ZIESAR (TANGERSRUENDE) - BENTHIN-ALTENGRABOW area: Large-scale maneuvers of component units of both the Third Shock Army and the Third Gds Mecz Army (Cadre) were possibly conducted there in mid-October 1949.

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(ff) GADEBUSCH area: The maneuvers of the 94th Gds Mtz Rifle Div ended in early October 1949.

(gg) TEMPLIN area: Maneuvers of component units of the Fourth Gds Mecz Army (Cadre), mostly of the 6th Gds Mecz Div (Cadre), the 25th Tank Div (Cadre) and army Hq units, were still conducted there in early October 1949.

(hh) JUTERBOG-LUCKENWALDE area: Large-scale maneuvers of component units of the Third Gds Mecz Army (Cadre), involving about 300 tanks, were conducted in early October 1949.

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(ii) KOENIGSBRUECK area: Large-scale maneuvers of the 1st Pz Army, with fighters and ground-attack aircraft from GROSSERHAHN participating, were conducted there from 20 September to 3 October 1949. Units started leaving for their military posts in Saxony after 5 October 1949.

g. Composition of the Soviet Army personnel

The statements contained in a previous report * are still current. Available reports do not indicate that any large contingents of personnel were moved from the Soviet Union to the Soviet Zone of Germany or vice versa in September 1949.

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f. Transportation situation

The evaluation of available reports on shipments of Soviet materiel crossing the Oder/Neisse Line between June and September 1949 results in the following picture:

(Note: The below figures, [redacted]

are only of

sample character and do not cover the entire Soviet supply traffic).

(1) Available information indicates that the following materiel was shipped from the Soviet Zone of Germany to the Soviet Union:

(a) Guns:

25X1	June 1949:	about 180	including light AA guns	[redacted]
25X1	July 1949:	about 350	including AA guns, AT guns and 152-mm guns	[redacted]
	August 1949:	about 750	including AT guns and rocket launchers.	
25X1	September 1949:	about 380	including AT guns, rocket launchers and field guns	[redacted]

from June to September 1949: About 1,600 guns.

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(b) Tanks:

No shipments of tanks were observed between June and September 1949.

(c) Motor vehicles:

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June 1949: about 140)

July 1949: about 100)

August 1949: none reported

September 1949: about 50 reported so far

From June to September 1949: About 300 motor vehicles.

(d) Ammunition:

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June 1949: about 200 carloads)

July 1949: about 300 carloads)

August 1949: about 170 carloads including artillery ammunition

September 1949: about 20 carloads reported to date.

From June to the first half of September 1949:
About 700 carloads of ammunition.

(e) Signal equipment:

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June 1949: about 30 carloads)

July 1949: about 30 carloads)

In June and July 1949: About 60 carloads of signal equipment.

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(f) Spare parts and miscellaneous items

June 1949: About 160 carloads, including

pontoons

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July 1949: about 110 carloads,

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August 1949: about 40 carloads, primarily field kitchens.

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From June to August 1949: About 300 carloads of various military goods

(2) Available information indicates that the following materiel was shipped from the Soviet Union to the Soviet zone of Germany:

(a) Guns:

June 1949: about 130, including rocket launchers

July 1949: none reported

August 1949: About 300

From June to August 1949: About 450 guns.

(b) Tanks:

June 1949: about 30) figures based on

July 1949: about 30) observations

August 1949: about 20)

From June to August 1949: about 80 tanks.

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(c) Motor vehicles:

June 1949: about 250
 July 1949: 5
 August 1949: about 200
 September 1949: 50 reported so far

From June to September 1949: About 500 motor vehicles.

(d) Ammunition:

25X1 June 1949: about 120 carloads

July 1949: about 70 carloads)
 August 1949 12 carloads)

From June to August 1949: About 200 carloads of ammunition

(e) Signal equipment:

None reported between June and September 1949.

(f) Spare parts and miscellaneous items:

25X1 June 1949: about 90 carloads

July 1949: about 60 carloads

August 1949: about 100 carloads

From June to August 1949: About 250 carloads

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g. Supply situation

(1) The following consolidated reports on Soviet supply installations were compiled during the period covered by the report:

(a) List of medium and large fuel depots in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

(b) List of technical supply installations (depots for storage of engine and units spare parts, including repair shop for tanks, motor vehicles and weapons of all kinds) in the Soviet-occupied countries of Europe.

(2) A previous report contains information on Soviet supply installations in the Soviet Zone of Germany, which was received between 10 October and 5 November 1949.

h. Situation of the Soviet Zone railways

(1) Since several construction schemes designed for a rerouting of rail/traffic around the capital after the beginning of the BERLIN blockade did not have the desired results, the Soviet Military Administration decreed the following constructions:

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(a) Northern route:

(aa) Reconstruction of the "Outer freight Ring" in the section between MARZAHN and BERLIN-KAROW.

(bb) Construction of a new line from BERLIN-KAROW via CASDORF to ORANIEBURG.

(b) Southern route:

Establishment of a new connection between GROSSBEEREN-MAHLOW and the Outer freight line east of SCHOENFELD. After execution of these projects, adequate and the shortest possible rerouting facilities around BERLIN and its Western Sectors will be available. Any interference with or hindering of eastern zone railway operations on the side of the western sectors of BERLIN will then be excluded.

(2) The repair of the KOENIGSWUSTERHAUSEN-GRUNOW line (reconstruction of the viaduct near LINDENBURG) has been completed and the entire line is now serviceable. It eases the traffic strain on the BERLIN railroad junction and the BERLIN-FRANKFURT/Oder line. This line also improves the supply situation of the Soviet Army supply dumps located on the BREISKOW-EUERSTEN-ALLE railroad line.

(3) The ZMOENITZ-STOLLENBERG line in the uranium mining district of AUE was reopened.

(4) The concentration of railroad freight cars was reported from the entire Soviet zone in connection with the establishment of a reserve of 7,000 freight cars to be held available for the SMA according to its orders relative to winter preparations. A feature of these measures is the priority given to flatcars with a load capacity of up to 30 tons, which were to be made serviceable for transit operations.

(5) The capacity of the FRANKFURT/Oder marshaling yard was further improved by the construction of more tracks.

(6) The entire stocks of service coal are, at present, adequate for 25 days.

(7) The financial plight of the Soviet Zone railway and the decreed payment of 250 million marks to the state led to a conference in late September 1949, with General KVASHNIN in the chair, for a discussion of the railway budget. At this conference the possibilities for an increase of the receipts of the Soviet Zone railway were laid down. (x)

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1. Soviet Zone German police

No authentic information is available that Soviet Zone German police units were committed in Greece or any other Balkan country.

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the German Administration of the Interior and the Chief of Soviet Zone police met with a refusal when seeking permission from the SMA for the activation of a "Legion Griechenland" (Legion for Greece). Three thousand Soviet Zone police were

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25X1 were allegedly shipped from Mecklenburg to Greece during the
Summer of 1949.

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k. AVD units

Latest information on AVD units in the Soviet Zone of Germany is contained in another report.(xx)

3. Soviet Zone of Austria

a. General situation

Observations made in the Soviet Zone of Austria up to the second half of October 1949 indicate that most of the Soviet Army units were not back at their military posts by mid-October 1949. It can be concluded that the Soviet maneuvers in Austria lasted up to October 1949.

b. Maneuvers

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(2) The information of October 1949 on the two principal troop training grounds of DOELLERSHEIM and APETLON is summarized as follows:

(a) The observations made in DOELLERSHEIM on 6 October did not indicate that the departure of the troops engaged in maneuvers (i.e. component units of both the 95th Gds Mtz Rifle Div and 13th Gds Mecz Div) was imminent.

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(b) [redacted] the troops who had practiced there left for Hungary.

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c. Quartering areas

(1) The component units of the 13th Gds Mecz Div had not returned to their VIENNA quartering area by the end of October 1949. It is believed that these units were still at the DOELLERSHEIM troop training grounds. There are no indications that the 13th Gds Mecz Div should have been moved to the area along the Yugoslav border.

(2) The component units of the 95th Gds Mtz Rifle Div are also believed to still have been on maneuvers in the second half of October 1949 since the troop quarters in the division's quartering area of ST. POELTEN - URFÄHR - AMSTETTEN were observed to be vacant. The Hq of the 95th Gds Mtz Rifle Div was indirectly confirmed in the County Court building, ST. POELTEN, up to 18 October 1949 [redacted]

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(3) The component units of the 23rd AAA Div were not back at the military posts of STOCKERAU and KORNEUBURG by mid-October 1949. They were presumably still in the APETLON-Neusiedel Lake Area. Allowance, however, is made for the possibility that the 23rd AAA Div units may have been temporarily moved to the Austrian-Yugoslav or Hungarian-Yugoslav border area.

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CONFIDENTIALd. High command

The high command of the Soviet occupation forces in Austria and western Hungary is still carried under the designation "Central Group of Forces", although the information received since May 1949 did not contain any data confirming this designation.

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4. Hungarya. Situation in Western Hungary

The 17th Gds Mecz Div of the Central Group of Forces is still stationed in western Hungary (SZOMBATHELY - KOESZEG - KOERMEND). Recruits, presumably conscripted in the Soviet Union in the late Spring of 1949, were observed to arrive in western Hungary in late September 1949. Most of the component units of the 17th Gds Mecz Div, which were trained at the HAYMASKER - VARPALOTA troop training grounds throughout the Summer and Fall of 1949, were not back in their military posts in western Hungary by mid-October 1949. Small details that arrived in the SZOMBATHELY area in October 1949 may be considered as advance parties of units which were soon to return. There are indications that maneuvers were held in the area southwest of Lake Balaton during the first half of October 1949. Should corresponding information be received, it can be assumed that these maneuvers were conducted by component units of the 17th Gds Mecz Div (final maneuvers?).

b. Situation in Eastern Hungary

Information [REDACTED] does not indicate any change in the situation in eastern Hungary during September 1949. The latest report on Soviet rail shipments passing through the ZAHONY railroad station en route from the Soviet Union to Hungary shows that no entire troop units were moved from the Soviet Union to Hungary between 16 August and 14 September 1949. A previous report that Soviet units amounting to about one mechanized division passed through ZAHONY between mid-July and mid-August 1949 has not been substantiated.

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5. Rumania

a. Several reports from the CRAIOVA area indicate no essential changes in the situation of Soviet troops in western Rumania up to early October 1949.

b. The situation in October 1949 is assumed to have been:

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(1) 2d Gds Mecz Div (previously located in Little Wallachia) is still in the SZECH area.

(2) Component units of the two divisions (one tank and one mechanized division) which were stationed in southeastern Rumania are still in the Banate and in the border area of Little Wallachia.

(3) There is some probability that some small units may have been moved from the Soviet Union to the Banate via JASSY in late August 1949.

c. "inish newspapers ran dispatches that Soviet troops were shifted to the northern border of Yugoslavia for "large-scale Fall maneuvers".

6. Poland and Polish-Occupied Eastern Germany

a. With the exception of one report confirming the LIEGNITZ Hq of Marshal ROKOSOVSKI (Hq of the Northern Group of "forces") up to 7 October 1949, no information of importance was obtained [redacted] on Soviet troops in Poland and Polish-occupied eastern Germany.

b. WARSAW broadcasts [redacted] on Polish troops indicate that joint-maneuvers of Polish and Soviet troops may have been conducted (in the area between the bend of the Vistula River and LODZ) in early October 1949. Confirmation has not been received.

c. According to a Radio MOSCOW newscast of 7 November 1949, Marshal ROKOSOVSKI has been placed at the disposal of the Polish Army following a request of Polish President BIERUT. Further information is required to determine whether Marshal ROKOSOVSKI will retain his position as commander-in-chief of Soviet forces in Poland and Polish-occupied eastern Germany, despite his new appointment, as Cin-C of Polish Armed Forces and Minister of Defense, as was broadcast on 8 November 1949.

7. Soviet Union

(1) 276th Rifle Regt [redacted] of the 77th "Ordzhonikidze-Siniferopol-Redbanner-Suvorov" Rifle Div in SVERDLOVSK, Ural MD.

(2) 52d Motor Trans Co [redacted] of the 626th Motor Trans Bn in LIDA, Grodno Oblast, Belorussian MD. As the 52d Motor Trans Co was subordinate to the Twenty-Eighth Army in 1944, the information may be considered a vague confirmation, of the Twenty-Eighth Army which, from previous information, is assumed to be in command in the western part of the Belorussian MD.

b. According to newspaper dispatches of 20 October 1949, the 6th "Orel-(twice) Redbanner" Rifle Div was awarded the surname "Tolbukhin" following the death of Marshal K.Y. TOLBUKHIN. The 6th Rifle Div had been stationed in OREL before the war and was subordinate to the Seventh Gds Army during most of the war.

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As Marshal TOLBUKHIN's military career linked him primarily with the Transcaucasus MD (he was last CinC of the Transcaucasus MD), and as the Seventh Gds Army has been assumed to be stationed in the Transcaucasus MD since the war (now as Seventh Gds Mecz Army), the opinion is that the 6th Rifle Div may be stationed in the Transcaucasus MD, too.

II - Armies of the Satellite Countries

8. Poland

a. General

The information obtained from Poland during the last three months is not sufficient to give an over-all estimate of the Polish Army OB situation. However, some reports identifying troop units confirmed the previous OB situation.

b. Inductions

Reports of the Summer of 1949, stating that the 1928 class was not in active service and that the 1929 class was already registered for the draft, confirm previous information on the induction system in Poland. Having been registered for the draft in 1948, the 1928 class was probably, to a small percentage, inducted into the "KBW". Most of the class was due for induction into the Polish Army in the fall of 1949. Confirmation has to be received. The 1929 class was registered for the draft during the Summer of 1949.

c. Maneuvers

According to available information, maneuvers of Polish troops were held from July to September 1949. Troops of the 2d MD were identified on maneuvers in the area north and east of SCHNEIDMUEHL and northeast of NEUSTETTIN, probably using the former German troop training grounds of GROSS-BORN and HAMMERSTLIN, in July 1949. Polish troops returning from maneuvers in early September 1949; and after maneuvers, it was allegedly intended to station troops in all towns located in the former German areas now under Polish administration. Radio WARSAW broadcasts of early October 1949 saying that joint maneuvers of Soviet and Polish troops were held in the area between the bend of the Vistula River and LODZ, have not been substantiated.

d. Organization and strength of infantry regiments

low strength of the Polish infantry regiments confirmed an infantry regiment has a peacetime strength of 905 troops. Calculations on the basis of the latest report result in about the same figure. A Polish infantry regiment is organized as follows:

Headquarters company
Supply company
Two infantry battalions, each comprising two infantry companies and one machine gun company
One artillery battalion of one 80-mm and one 120-mm mortar company.

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e. Polish Army units

(1) 1st MD

25X1 (a) The 50th Inf Regt [] was [] in
HEILSBURG, East Prussia, in September 1949. This information
25X1 simultaneously confirms the 15th Inf Div, to which the 50th
25X1 Inf Regt belongs, as being located in East Prussia. This
division was last [] in East Prussia in 1947,

(b) One infantry regiment, possibly belonging to the 15th
Inf Div, was also located in OSTERODE.

(c) Other Polish Army units were observed in JOHANNISBURG,
LYCK, GOLDAP, ANGERBURG, and LOETZEN, while troops were expected
to move into BARTENSTEIN after October 1949.

(2) 2d MD

(a) An AAA unit, a motorized heavy artillery unit and an
officer candidate school were observed in BYDGOSZCZ in the
Summer of 1949.

(b) The TORUN higher artillery school was confirmed by the
evaluation of Polish newspapers of August 1949.

(3) 3rd MD

25X1 (a) The 5th Inf Div was confirmed in the POZNAN area up to
May 1949. The 17th Inf Regt [] of this division
was identified in MESERITZ.

25X1 (b) The 28th SP Arty Regt and one infantry regiment was re-
ported in LOWICZ in September 1949. The former regiment has
25X1 been assigned to the 3rd MD since 1947. []
25X1 [] the LOWICZ barracks to be vacant in late September 1949.
It is possible that the troops may have been on maneuvers at
that time.

25X1 (c) A light artillery unit [] was []
[] in TOMASZOW MAZ in mid-September 1949. The unit was
25X1 said to be transferred to LUBLIN at that time, while TOMASZOW
25X1 MAZ. was allegedly to be occupied by Soviet troops (possibly
in connection with the maneuvers mentioned in para 8,c).

25X1 (4) 4th MD

(a) A "WOP" unit and one infantry regiment were confirmed
in HIRSCHBERG in July and September 1949. The latter unit
probably was the 29 Inf Regt of the 10th Inf Div.

(b) An artillery unit observed in HIRSCHBERG in July 1949 is
believed to have been an independent artillery battalion of the
4th MD.

25X1 (c) A Polish artillery unit [] presum-
ably a Hq unit of the 4th MD, was confirmed in SCHWEIDNITZ in
late September 1949.

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(5) 5th MD

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The 26th Inf Regt was confirmed in the PRZEMYSL area

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August 1949. As this regiment is a component unit of the 9th Inf Div, the division may be considered confirmed in the eastern part of the 5th MD.

9. Czechoslovakia

a. General

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Information from Bohemia and Moravia covering the time up to the end of September 1949 does not indicate any change in the Czechoslovakian Army OB situation. In Slovakia, however, the number of Czechoslovakian Army units was observed to have been essentially reduced and the number of "SNE" forces materially increased.

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There are indications that Soviet tanks and antitank guns may have been delivered to Czechoslovakia in September 1949.

b. Inductions

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It can be assumed that the 1925 class was discharged on 24 September 1949 and the 1927 class inducted on 1 October 1949. Confirmation of this assumption has not been received. A small percentage of the 1928 class was scheduled to be inducted along with the 1927 class, in the same way as a small percentage (10 to 15 percent) of the 1927 class was inducted along with the 1926 class in October 1948.

c. Control of the Czech-Moravian border

Measures to attain a more effective control of the western border of Czechoslovakia were continued from August to early October 1949. It is believed that these measures, of little military value, were primarily to curb illegal border traffic. Rumors that mines were laid along the border have not been verified.

d. Rail shipments of materiel.

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It was not until after the maneuvers that some troop trains were reported. The reports on railshipping activities indicate that military materiel was conveyed within Czechoslovakia on a small scale, but shipped to the Soviet Union, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria on a large scale. The latter shipments include artillery pieces (manufactured in the Skoda Plant), ammunition, explosives, bridge building material and motor vehicles. Most of the shipments bound for the Soviet Union and the Balkan countries went via CERNÁ nad TISOU, Slovakia.

e. Deliveries of Soviet weapons

Shipments of tanks and antitank guns were observed on the CERNÁ-KOSICE-BOROVIN railroad line between 1 and 20 September 1949. Thirty new T34/85 tanks were detrained in KOSICE in mid-September 1949. In case these tanks were delivered to Czechoslovakia by the Soviets, they would be the first tanks to be given to Czechoslovakia since 1946.

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f. Establishment of military subdistrict headquarters

Nineteen new military administrative headquarters were established in the Summer of 1949, the areas of which corresponded with the new civil administration districts. The new military subdistrict headquarters assumed the duties of the previous recruiting offices. They controlled replacement affairs with regard to personnel and material and allegedly the military post affairs in the respective area.

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h. Czechoslovakian Army units

(1) 1st MD

(a) The following units of the 1st MD were confirmed

1st Inf Regt (of the 1st Inf Div): CESKE BUDEJOVICE
up to late August 1949

35th Inf Regt (of the 11th Inf Div): DOMAZLICE up to
late August 1949. (the
regiment had participated in the maneuvers in the KAISERWALD
area in mid-August 1949)

64th Inf Bn (of the 11th Inf Div): POBEZOVICE up to
early September 1949

26th Inf Bn (of the 2d Inf Brig): Area east of BERG-
REICHENSTEIN up to
August 1949

14th Arty Regt (of the 13th Inf Brig): DVORY near KARLOVY VARY
up to September 1949

4th Inf Regt (of the 14th Inf Div): Area of HRALEC KRALOVE
up to September 1949

This list of confirmed units indicates that the divisions and
brigades in the western border area remained in their known
quartering areas.

(b) The same statement can be made with regard to the fol-
lowing Hq units of the 1st MD:

7th Engr Bn: PILSEN up to mid-August 1949

151st AAA Regt: PRAGUE-POHOŘELC up to mid-September 1949

AAA Tng Bn: PRAGUE-POHOŘELC up to mid-September 1949

80th Inf Bn: PRAGUE II up to September 1949

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(c) It was again rumored in PRAGUE that all army units would be withdrawn from the city and that the barracks would be occupied by "SNB" units. This was repeatedly reported but never confirmed.

(2) 3rd MD

The 12th Tank Brig and the 54th SMG Bn were confirmed in STERNBERK in September 1949. The two units belong to the Czechoslovakian Tank Corps.

(3) 4th MD

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(a) [redacted] the units of the 4th MD are being reorganized. This reorganization probably aims at a reduction of the Czechoslovakian Army units in Slovakia, while the "SNB" troops in that area are being reinforced.

(b) The army units in Slovakia have been reduced since early 1948:

Spring of 1948: 2d Inf Brig was transferred from Slovakia to western Bohemia.

Spring of 1949: 24th Tank Brig in TURCIANSKY Sv. MARTIN was deactivated, possibly in connection with the deactivation of the ZILINA 4th Mtz Inf Div.

Fall of 1949: 10th Inf Div was reorganized and cut to half of its previous personnel strength. 4th Engr Regt was reorganized.

(4) Individual units

25X1

(a) TRENCIN corps headquarters: Along with the other corps headquarters of the Czechoslovakian Army, the TRENCIN Hq of the V Corps was allegedly dissolved. However, as reports on the deactivation of corps headquarters were repeatedly disproved and [redacted] the corps headquarters to be still existing in July 1949, express confirmation is required to verify the allegations of the dissolution of corps headquarters.

(b) 4th Mtz Inf Div

The deactivation of the 24th Tank Brig (of the 4th Mtz Inf Div) and the initial organization of a self-propelled artillery battalion were confirmed to have taken place in TURC. Sv. MARTIN. It is still unknown, however, whether the 4th Mtz Inf Div was also deactivated.

(c) 9th Inf Div

The 9th Inf Div was still located in NITKA in mid-September 1949.

(d) 10th Inf Div

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[redacted] effective 1 October 1949, the 10th Inf Div was reorganized with each of the three regiments comprising only one infantry battalion, one replacement training battalion, the regimental headquarters with administrative section, and one headquarters company with headquarters, signal, submachine gun and gun platoons. The

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25X1 strength of such an infantry regiment is estimated at 700
25X1 to 800 troops. The strength of the division headquarters
was considerably reduced. [redacted]
The disposition of the 10th Inf Div is
assumed to have been as follows since 1 October 1949:

Hq of 10th Inf Div: KOSICE

14th Inf Regt: JEISAVA (component units of the regiment
were previously located in PODBRAD, JEL-
SAVA and probably other localities).

20th Inf Regt: PRESOV, SABINOV (the regiment was previous-
ly stationed in PRESOV, LEVOCA, BARDEJOV
and HUMENNE. [redacted])

32d Inf Regt: KOSICE, TREBISOV

11th Arty Regt: KOSICE.

No information has been obtained on a possible reorganization
of the artillery regiment. The barracks vacated by the 20th
Inf Regt were scheduled to be occupied by SNB units. One
SNB battalion each was to be stationed in LEVOCA, BARDEJOV
and HUMENNE.

(5) Hq units of the 4th MD

(a) 8th Arty Brig was confirmed in KOSICE in mid-September 1949.

(b) 4th Engr Regt was allegedly reorganized in August 1949 and
moved from BRATISLAVA to SERED. It was possibly reduced to
an engineer battalion. [redacted]

(c) 18th Engr Bn was confirmed in NICHALOVCE in September
1949.

(c) One battalion of the 4th Sig Regt was confirmed in PRESOV
in September 1949.

10. Rumania

a. General

The few available reports on the OS situation of the Rumanian
Army are only of sample character.

b. Inductions

(1) Reserve officers were inducted on a large scale for
training purposes between July and October 1949. It is, how-
ever, not unusual for inductions to be effected during the
period of the maneuvers. Reserve officers were also inducted
in the Summer and Fall of 1948, though on a lesser scale.

(2) It was also reported that former regular officers were
inducted for a six-month training period, upon completion of
which judgement was passed on them as to whether they were to
be reenlisted for active service. This reenlistment program
was presumably initiated by the Ministry of the Interior to

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increase the officer corps of the Militia.

(3) From the knowledge of the Rumanian induction method it is considered probable that the 1927 class may have been inducted in the Spring and Summer of 1949, of which there is already a vague indication. The demobilization of the 1925 class should be effected simultaneously but has not been reported.

(4) Personnel of the 1928 class were already reported to serve with the Militia.

c. Maneuvers

Large-scale maneuvers were held in southern Transylvania (SIBIU-ACNITA-SIGHISOARA) from July to September 1949. Fall maneuvers were reportedly scheduled to be conducted in the TARGU MURES area.

d. Rumanian Army units

25X1

(1) [redacted] the CRAIOVA area was evacuated by Soviet troops and reoccupied by Rumanian troops. The Hq of the 2d Inf Div and the 9th Arty Regt were confirmed in CRAIOVA in September 1949. Two infantry regiments, the 8th Motor Trans Bn, a school for administrative officers, and an artillery reserve officer school were also reported in CRAIOVA. Rumanian troops were expected to arrive, or had arrived, in the SLATINA and CARACAL areas, which had been occupied by Soviet troops. The Rumanian troops allegedly came from the border area of western Rumania (Banate), from where other Rumanian troops were withdrawn to southern Transylvania. These reports lead to the assumption that the troops reportedly concentrating in the area along the Yugoslav border do not include Rumanian units.

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(2) The 9th Inf Div, previously located in the area west of CONSTANTA, has been transferred to the Comitate of JALOMITA (east of BUCHAREST).

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(3) Reports [redacted] that new units were activated (one tank corps, one artillery division and two AAA divisions) have not been substantiated.

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